Mr. Mather said that that was particles of Mr. Vandervoort.
Coursel then asked several ether propositions of law and fact to be submitted to the jury. Some of which the judge acquissoed in remarking that of course the jury understood that all the avernests in the indictment must be proved before they can continued.

he blustment must be proved to the past five o'clock) retired, and, after twenty five minutes, entered the court with a verdict of guilty.

On application of counsel for the defendant, the court detered sentence, giving time to prepare a bill of exceptions, which will be presented on Friday next (this day). It will then be decided whether there are sufficient grounds for the application for a new trial, or whether the sentence shall be at once pronounced.

# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

THE DAILY HERALD, I cents per copy-\$7 per THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at 5% total per copy, or \$3 per annum; the European Edition is per annum, to any part of forced Britain, and \$5 to any part of the Continent, both to include the postage.

FOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; (force, will be liberally paid for. Our Formson Connection and Packados many to Us. enderty are Particularly Enquerted to Seal all-berthe and Parkages surt to us. All LETTERS by mail for Subscriptions, or with decreasements to be post-paid, or the postage will be de-locted from the money remitted. NO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. We do not return those rejected. APPERTISEMENTS remembed every morning. 10B PRINTING executed with neutrons, cheapness, and dispatch.

## AMUSEMENTS THIS BYENING.

DOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-BELFRESON-Gu. BLAS. BROADWAY THRATRE. Broadway-from Honon-Two

MISLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Ten Toodles-Guntle BURTON'S THEATHE, Chambers street—A SHOR : REIGN

MATIONAL THRATRE, Chatham street-HARRY BURN-

BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM Broadway - Divid Correnviation - Form's Print - YE DEVILLE AND DR. PAUSTUS. CREISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway

PELLOWS' MINSTELS, Fellows' Opera House,444 Broad-

ARREIGAN MUSEUM-AMURING PERFORMANCES AFTER-WEW YORK AMPHITHEATRE, 37 Bowery-Equistrias

WASHINGTON HALL-PARGRAMA OF THE PILGRIN'S

SATTLER'S COSMORANA, corner of Thirteensh street

MINERVA ROOMS-PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

New York, Friday, March 21, 1851.

The Expected Steamers.

The Arctic, Capt. Luce, from Liverpool, with advices to the 8th, and the Franklin, Capt. Wotsom, from Havre and Southampton, with news to the 9th instant, are now due. The Crescent City, Capt. Tanner, with two weeks later intelligence from California, is due to-day; the Ohio, with the Schifornia mails may be expected to-morrow.

#### The Freshest News,

Our readers will find under our telegraphic head the concluding proceedings of the Anti-Rent Convenuon, which has been in session in Albany for some days past. It will be seen that they have passed a series of resolutions of the regular socialbt stamp. These resolutions are quite charactepistic in their way. While declaring unqualified respect and obedience to the constitution and the ws, the anti-renters also say they will accept of sething else than the absolute ownership in fee of the soil cultivated and improved by their labor. This is consistency with a vengeance; but it is of the socialist school, and perfectly in unison with the doctrines of these modern reformers and demagogues. They also resolved that the national had reformers, or vote yourself a farm gentry, are one at heart and in principle, and therefore recommend the latter to support the anti-rent ticket. We have no doubt that the two organizations entertain very similar views, because they are ealy offshoots of that socialist movement in this State and the North which is gnawing at the vitals of society, and threatening to precipitate us into disorder, civil war, and anarchy. They should, however, have gone a step further. They should have faced the music at once, and declared that anti-rentism was identical with Seward socialism, with Weed and Greeley-ism, and that the aboliwon and socialist whigs should likewise support their tickets. They will come to this soon. socialists, kick the constitution aside, and come out the footed for plunder and anarchy. We certainly live in strange times. One might almost suppose, according to what we see going on around us, that "manifest destiny" was leading us to civil war, and the establishment of military despotism in Ben of our present institutions.

The Assessment laws occupied the attention of one branch of the Legislature vesterday, and were the subject of some remarks of a right character. As long as there is no uniform rule of assessment throughout the State, some districts will pay more than they ought, and others less. We are perfectly satisfied that, under the present system, the City of New York pays more in proportion towards suppertug the State government than ought to be exacted from her. In the "rural districts" the ameasore assess according to the custom of each place. We shall have something to say on this subject at another time.

Any number of protests, personal explanations, and bickerings among the members of the Legislature, mark the proceedings of that body yester. day, growing out of the election of Mr. Fish. All this amounts to nothing. As far as the moral effect of that election is concerned, it is quite immaterial whether it is legal or illegal. The facthat he was elected, shows the animus of the majority of the members of that body, and the increase of Sewardism, socialism, and abolitionism in this State. No one cares for the election of Mr. Fish as an individual; but the principle which was at the bottom of his election, and on which it turned, is all and all to the future peace, welfare, and prospe rity of this great State, of the whole North, of the Vaion itself

The Legislature, it appears, will leave Albany his evening on a visit to this metropolis. We ould think they wanted some relief and recreation after electing Mr. Fish. They may calculate on being wagoned around on a tour of inspection to the " Institutions" by our Common Council, and on a junketting at Blackwell's Island, or some other place.

Our readers will find in our columns to-day, a variety of interesting news, which we received last night by telegraph. We learn that the Mexican Senate has declared the grant of the right of way o Jose Gregory accross the Isthmus of Tehuantepee forfeited. The canals of this State are to be opened for navigation on the 15th of April. None too soon. Lady Suffolk, the heroine of a hundred contests on the turf, has been beaten in a race with Lady Kate. Lady Suffolk has won more purses than any other horse living, but it seems she has been obliged to yield at last.

The Secretary of the Treasury, it appears, does not know what construction to put upon Mr. Hunter's bill, passed at the last session of Congress, appointing four appraisers at large, with certain powers. At one time he determined to include reight as a part of the costs and charges of merhandise, but he has receded from that. This is a very important matter to the mercantile community; and the ultimate decision of the Secretary will be looked for with a great deal of interest by hem. This is another of the evils of hasty and imperfect legislation. How many more similar innces we shall find no one can predict, but no doubt we shall have pleaty of them.

# Makson in the prosecution of Carpenter's trial, before they can convict the defendant here, and of this we contend there is no evidence. Mr. Mather said that that was preved in the deposi-

For Vice-President, FREDERICK DOUGLAS, (black man). In accordance with the signs of the times, and the tendency of the course of the abolition whigs, we have hoisted the na es of the candidates who will, in all probability, be nom nated one of these days by the abolition whigs of New York and the North, at the next election, for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. We have not hoisted them, as political editors do, exactly with the view of supporting these distinguished statesmen, black or white; just the reverse. We shall o pose their doctrines, their influence, their power, and their election, to the best of our ability, now, henceforth,

Abolitionism and socialism are both now indentified, under the auspices of Seward, with the whig party in New York, and we shall discuss them at ength during the canvass and contest that are before us. In Europe, European socialism destroyed the prospects of a sensible republic in France, in Germany, and in Italy; and, by the disorganization, and ultraism, and immorality, and irreligion, and wickedness of their advocates, the opponents of free government re-established military despotisms in those nations, of a stronger and firmer character than any which previously ruled in that quarter of the world. American socialism, now in its inception, now in its first movements, under the guidance of William H. Seward, the socialist candidate for the Presidency, and Fred. Douglas, colored man, their candidate for the Vice-Presidency, may proceed slewly, and take a long time to produce its results, perhaps five, ten, fifteen, or twenty years, but its political consequences will be precisely the same on this continent as those of European socialism in Europe-the disruption of the great Union republic of the United States, and the erection of military despotisms all over the free States, and one great one for the South. The anti-slavery element, the leading principle of Seward's socialism, is slowly but surely undermining the whole North, corrupting public opinion, and destroying the veneration which has been felt for half a century for the constitution; is over-riding all constitutional scruples; is proceeding with a pace as certain as the tide rises and time flies, in driving the Southern States into secession and disunion, and to cover the whole continent with disturbance, disorder, civil war, and military despotiems.

William H. Seward, the political exponent of this principle in the North, is the leader, and a very powerful and influential leader, of this party, and their chosen instrument, to carry out their views and produce these results. He is assisted by able, unscrupulous, tajented, and reckless men, in the pulpit as well as out of it, in the newspaper press and at public meetings; and he even makes the President of the United States and his whole cabinet, from their moral imbecility, subservient to his wishes, and aiders in his designs. Thurlow Weed, James Watson Webb, and Horace Greeley, with all their associates, and the several journals of which they are the reputed conductors, are more or less engaged and pledged to him in some way; although some of them, from mental incapacity or vanity, may not see the results which such a movement, conducted on such principles, must lead to in the politics of this unhappy nation.

William H. Seward, the great American socialist, and representative of abolitionism in its first and last phases, is, probably, one of the ablest and most efficient politicians that ever arose in this State. Without the virtues of John Jay, or Alexander Hamilton, of the revolution, he has nearly all their talent, combined with the reckleseness and tact of Aeron Burr, a combination which has already superseded the fame of De Witt Clinton, or the political sagacity of Martin Van Buren. Seward has carried the Governor and Senator in this State; and, unless in the next election, the intelligence, the intellect, and patriotism of every sensible man, from Buffalo to New York, be awakened to the crisis, the foundation will be laid, by another popular victory of the abolitionists, for the utter and positive alienation of the South from the North, for the destruction of this Union, and the total annihilation of the prosperity and commercial wealth of this great metropolis, and of every town on the line of our canals and railroads, East and West. What have the silver greys done ! They have exhibited deplorable weakness, imbecility, and folly. What have the union committees accomplished? They have collected funds, published speeches, and made themselves ridiculous by their imbecility in a vanother year, they will, like the abolitionists and riety of ways. It is now time for the intellect and intelligence of this metropolis, and of every mercial village of this State, to bethink themselves of the situation of this republic, the extraordinary progress of William H. Seward, and the dangerous movements of the socialists. Wake up, for we are n the beginning of a great campaign, which will last for years, and which will end, either in the triumph of the Union and the constitution, or the erection of military despotism over its remains.

CAUGHT AT LAST-TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF WHERE, THE STOOL-PIORON EDITOR, IN POUGH Exersis. - Witker, the stool-pigeon editor, is caught at last. The Police Guzette seems to be following in the wake of Ned Buntline's Own; although the editor of the latter sheet, with some amiable points of character about him, was more singed against then sinning in the misfortunes which overtook him. Wilkes was tried within the last two or three days, on an indictment found against him for publishing a libel on Mr. Jordan, late Attorney General of this State. This libel one wout of some transactions and trials connected with a certain set of speculators, called the Kidd Salvage Company. The Kidd Company was a sparious specula-The original parties composing it got at loggerheads among themselves, went before courts and grand juries, had indictments found, and commenced civil actions against each other. In the course of his duty, Mr. Jordan was called upon to try some of these indictments, and, as usual, he performed his part without wavering, and without reproach. The delinquent speculators, in order to protect themselves, induced the Police Gazette to take a particular side, and, in prosecuting that purpose, the libel was written and published by Wilkes, the great stool-pigeon editor. This is a brief view of the whole case.

In another column, our readers will find a report of the very admirable charge of Judge Barculo in the case, a charge which gives an exposition of the law of libel, the duties of the free press, and the rights of judges and juries, in a clearer and more emphatic manner than any that was previously presented to the community. Some of the views of this enlightened Poughkeepsie judge are altogether different from those rocently promulgated by Judge Greenwood, of Bronklyn; but we do not think, although Judge Greenwood, of the neighboring city, may differ in opinion on certain points with the Ponghkeepsie judge, that therefore the opinions of the latter are weakened as regards correct law, good sense, or high intelligence. We rather think, however, that the able judge in Brooklyn might add a new pinnacle to his pile of legal learning, if he were to study with care the charge of Judge Barculo, and treasure up his points in the most resentive corners

of his memory. We are sorry for George Wilkes. For a long time he has been in the habit of saying, what he thought, very hard things against this journal and its editor; but still we feel sorry for the man, alhough his misfortunes are the consequences of his own silliness and folly. The Police Gazette, of which for several years past he has been the edtor, was originally established by Enoch E. Camp, formerly a very respectable police reporter in the office of the New York Herald. In the management of that journal by Camp, it was conducted with moderation, dignity, tact, and some discretion. Camp, however, left it at an early day, and it fell entirely into the hands of Wilkes, and coterus of stool pigeon editors, lawyers, reporters, and agents, who have hurried it on to its present career, to the promulgation of some of the most atrocious libele, and the perpetration of some of the worst conspiracies that have startled this community for a number of years past. Under the influence of Warner, a stool pigeon lawyer, who has run away; of One-eyed Thompson, a criminal of years standing, who got cornered, and destroyed his ewn existence; and of various other disreputable and criminal parties; some of the most atrocious acts were committed against innocent parties, that were ever perpetrated in any civilized community. We allude particularly to the famous torpedo charge, and various other charges, against the Drurys, all of which have been swept away by the promulgation of truth and the triumph of justice. We may allude also to the persecution of James Arlington Bennet-the charges of forgery and fraud, and almost murder, that were made against him through the same channel, every one of which was manufactored by the assistance of One-eyed Thompson and his fellow associates, acting under the influence of the Police Gazette.

Thus begins the reaction, founded on justice and

innocence, and thus it will continue until the orig . pators and perpetrators of these ruinous stool-pigeon conspiracies, which every now and then startled the community within the last few years, shall be all scattered to the winds. Wilkes will return to this city to stand more trials for libel; for dozens and dozens of them are staring him in the face.

Fayetteville, Reed, at Baltimore, last Sunday, dates have been received from Laguayra to the 24th ultimo. at which time the new President, Monagas, had not formed his cabinet. He had, by a decree declared all public offices vacant. Everything remained quiet, and business was active. The coffee erop, however was below an average yield.

## Barine Affairs.

Believed Tair.—The schooner Sierra Nevada, Capt. L. B. Edwards, of Sag Harbor, made the trip recently from Shanghai to San Francisco, a distance of 6.000 miles, in thirty-four days, averaging on the whole trip about seven and a half knots per hour, which is said to be the greatest distance ever made in as many consecutive days by any vessel on record. The ten as a present to President Fillmore, which was only sixty-nine days from Shanghai—thirty-four days from China to San Francisco, and thirty-five days from that

city to New York. ICE AT SEA. - Packet ship Columbia, arrived yester. day from Liverpool, reports seeing, 7th instant, in lat. 44 32 lon. 51 32, large icebergs, and quantities of field ice twenty miles long and two miles broad. The packet ship Henry Clay, also arrived yesterday from Liverpool saw on the 8th, in lat. 44 20. lon. 48 10, five large icebergs; and on the 9th, in lat 43 56, lon. 52 15; two more, of large size.

STRAMSHIP Et. DORADO, Capt. Wright, sailed vester day morning for Chagres, after completing the repairs

to her floats.

Launches.—The fine ship Tropic Bird, recently built at South Dartmouth for William Penn Howland and others, of New Bedford, by Matthews, Mashow & Co., was launched on Tuesday last at half past eight, in fine style. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length en deck 95 feet; breadth of beam 23 feet; depth of hold 11 feet; burthen 220 tons. She is to be employed in the sperm whale fishery, and commanded by Wm. B. Stantun, of New Bedford.

At South Boston on Wednesday, by Mesers. Briggs, a clipper ship of about 1,000 tons called the Southern Cross, owned by Nessrs. Baker & Morrill, and intended for the California and East India trade. She is built in the most thorough manner:—Length 170 feet; breadth of beam 35 and depth of hold 21.

Convention of Gentlemen of Color POLITICAL RELATIONS, AND MINED OR SEPARATE EDUCATION.

Last evening, the Convention of colored men met in the basement of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, lu Prince street. The meeting was well attended. Mr. WILLIAM J. WILSON presided.

Dr. T. JOINER WHITE, and Mr. JOHN P. THOMPSON octed as secretaries.

Mr. Leuis D. Putnam read the report of the Committee on Political Relations, as follows:-

Mr. President and fellow citizens—As a committee on the political relations of the colored people, we beg-leave to submit the following report as the result of our deliberation.

ir deliberation. It is no ordinary task to prepare a document sut-

It is no ordinary task to prepare a document suificiently comprehensive to convey a correct idea of the
necessity and the intention of this report, and we can
only console ourselves with the pleasing reflections,
that in discharging the duty which has devolved upon
us, we were governed by the strongest inclination to
serve the interest of our people.

On a careful examination of our political history, we
have arrived at the conclusion that, since 1821, there
has existed in this country a disposition to extinguish
the rights and privileges which were enjoyed by all
treemen previous to that date. The spirit by which
the American people were governed during the revojutionary war, was manifested in the first constitution of this and other States of the Union, by extending to all fressem, above twenty-one wears, the right the American people were governed during the revolutionary war, was manifested in the first constitution of this and other States of the Union, by extending to all fressmen, above twenty-one years, the right
of manchise, irrespective of complectional considerations. The fact that we exercise the privilege under
a prescriptive provision in the Constitution, and that
in New Jersey, Pennsylvania. Belaware, and in
the Southern and Western States our people are deprived of it entirely, is a sufficient proof that a less
ilberal jeeling exists towards us. The baneful effect
which has resulted from proscriptive legislation has
developed itself in all the ramifications of our existence
in this country. The principle which has prompted
these proceedings against the celored people is based
upon the false premises that we are "an interior
race," and are incapable of exercising sufficient judgment in the political affairs of the country. If this
risinder could be sustained by a single fact, it would
afford us some satisfaction to know that white men
are not free from this weakness. The report of the
committee of the Common Council of this city, in
reference to the use of convicts to rote for respectable
candidates, ought to be sufficient to destroy the objections against extending the franchise to the colored
people. But the same principle has developed itself
in caucus meetings, composed of persons who consider
the markets far superior to us in point of morals; and
although the tendency is to destroy the purity of
the ballet box, yet there is no remedy for this evil.
We do not allude to those transactions with hopes of
receiving any consolation for the treatment we have
received, but to state the fact, that there are colored
men who are degrived of their right, if they were in
possession of it, they would not debase their manhood
by hartering away their votes.

The line which has so destinctly divided the colored
and the white people in this Exist, has placed us in a
position so anomalous, that even in cases

ledged by those whose political interests were subserved by it.

The conclusion arrived at from these facts will show, that our efforts to promote the interest of either of the political parties are gratuitous on our part; and not the future, we ought to be governed by such means as will enable us to subserve any design which may be assemed necessary to defeat either of the two, it their principles should be considered as at war with our interest. To carry out this idea we must abandon our individued connection with the old parties, and establish an organisation throughout the State, to enable us to support such candidates as are known to be men who will defend the rights of the oppressed. We have five thousand colored voters in this State, which are sufficient to enable us to control the State or Presidential elections, excepting under extraordinary chromataness, such as excepting under extraordinary chromostaness, such as governed the political element during the campaign which resulted in elevating to the Presidency the late

excepting under extraordinary chromatances, then a governot the political element during the campaign which resulted in elevating to the Presidency the late General Taylor.

To view this subject superficially, and in connection with the fact that there are more than four handred thousand white voters in the State, it would appear not only egotistical in us to arsume so much in favor of our ability, but it would be considered by many as an abturdity. But as these shemptions should be substanted by some facts, we will present such as will be sufficient to carry the election last November, which does not exceed the number of colored fresholders in Brocklyn and William burgh. In 1844, the majority for the Electrial Golleges, was 1,500, which will show that, under the user favorable circumstances, no party could succeed if opposed by five thousand voters, unless there should be a great change in the relative strength of the while or democratic party in this State. There are times when the State may be carried by a very large vote, as in the election of the late Gov. Wright, and also his successor; but it occurs from the want of harmony in the ranks of either of the contending parties. But in this review no inference could be drawn which can in anywise change the main feature of the premises upon which we have based our encoulation.

But the most important question that presents itself in this connection, is, whether the anti-clavery party will assume a position which will harmonize with the ideas embodied in this report. The answer to this question cannot smanate from us, but from these to whom it refers.

The necessity of identitying ourselves with the liberty party has been before us for the last twice years; but as we could not see how our interest could be prometed by that organization, we have acted on a different basis.

The important questions to be decided in this State by the next election, makes it imperative that the colored people and the liberty party should units upon a plan that will enable us to act

any measures which may be deemed as involving the any measures which may be deemed as involving the interest of freedom.

The propriety of acting on the proposition of your committee may be questioned by some, but every man in this country who appreciates the motives by which we are governed, will commend, and not censure it. On former eccasions, we have pursued the course which would harmonise with the views of the party we designed to support; but as our organizations were not sufficiently extensive to command any respect, many who owed their election to our votes were the most active in opposing our interest.

From this cause, the liberty party has stood out from other organizations; but as the time has come for us to occupy a position in defence of our rights, let no man shrink from the responsibility which may devolve upon him.

From this cause, the liberty party has stood out from other organizations; but as the time has come for us to occupy a position in detence of our rights, let no man shrink from the responsibility which may devolve upon him.

The objection which has been urged against the old political parties for their want of honesty, is not sufficient to justify us in leaving them in possession of the field, unless we had the means to promote our interest without their aid. Your committee believe, that the banner that waved over 120 000 treemen in this State, in 1848, will again fleat to the breeze; and, in spite of all procoriptive organization against it, its cause will triumph.

We approved of the principle of the party, upon the ground of its national feature; and as it involved the question of freedom in the territory, it was sufficient to command our support.

The position we occupied in the contest may be reviewed at the present time, to illustrate the idea in reference to the future; and, as our actions were in harmony with the liberty party, it will be a sufficient justification to sustain us on all occasions, when we may be called upon to act from the same motives.

In 1849 and 50 we supported a different ticket, and the result of the election is acovember last will give a better idea of our attempt than anything we can say in this report; but unless the party assume a position that will enable them to command the confisence of the people, it is clear that they cannot maintain their anomalous organization. We wage no war against the whige or the democratic party, but against the service principle that prompts men to act in opposition to their honest convictions.

Mr. Chairman and rellow citizens, in contemplating upon the ruture histery of the State of New York, we strive in vain to suppress the deep emotion of our feelings, and in spite of her oppressive treatment we are not unsatiful to her interest. We have sufficient confidence in the people of the Empire State to believe that we have their sympathy; and althoug

A member objected.

Mr Gronge T. Downing said he was sorry to see so mir GEORGE T. Downing said he was sorry to see so much lukewarmness about voting. Only a few generally voted on each side of the question, and the great body of the meeting did not vote at all.

The Charaman then put the question again, and requested that a hearty expression should be given either way.

children.
The Ward Schools.
Colored Orphan Arylum.
Alms House and House of Refuge, probably.

From the feregoing, it appears that one eighth of the whole colored population of the city are under scholastic education, besides an evening school, in which there are taught 217 persons. The report recommends that an association, consisting of at least forty ladies and ferty gentlemen, be organized, to secure a fuller attendance of the children, and of providing employment for them when they leave school, to supply chaling to children kept from school by the want of it, and to hold a fair once in the year to make an appeal for funds.

The foregoing is an abstract of the report, which would occupy about two columns.

Dr. McChar Barrin whiled the chairman would state how, in his opinion, they would be able to procure the high class of teachers he spoke of. The great difficulty was, that other employments brought greater remuneration than that of teaching. Another point was, the want of elethes of some colored children, which, from the pride of mothers, prevented their attendance at school, caused for the most part by the policy offices. He wished to know how this was to be remedied.

Rev. Charles B. Ray said be thought this report was the best of the series, for it hit the right nail, and hit it on the head. In reference to the pride of parents in not sending their ranged children to school, it was Total......3,393

i. In referet ee to the pride of p in not sending their ragged obliden to school, it was no doubt a becoming pride, but it was a fact that they permitted them to go all over New York, while the rehools were often at their doors, so that they would be less exposed by sending them to school than by

be less exposed by sending them to school than by keeping them back.

Mr. G. T Bowsho, (who keeps the best oysters in the city.) said he thought the resummendation of a higher system of accession an excellent suggestion. It would be desirable to appoint a committee to carry out that suggestion the suppoint a committee to carry out that suggestion; thought it was wise, as far as they could, to send their youth to those colleges and high schools where colored pupils were admissible, as in the New England States. The great cause of the estimagement between the white and colored races was bringing them up reparately. In Massachusects, where this was not the case, the prejudices prevailing in some other States old not exist, and the chief man at the head of the temperance cause was a man of color: for the colored people were found to assimilate with the whites, and it was therefore, important that they should avail themselves of all opportunities of a joint education. joint education.
Mr. William J. William, the President, said he was

they should avail themselves of all opportunities of a joint education.

Mr. Whilliam J. Wilson, the President, said he was in favor of sending colored children into the schools of whitechildren, whenever they could go there en proper terms. If any such schools existed. It had been said that in Massachusetts, the colored children and them in Massachusetts, the colored children are poked down to one corner of the room. So that I had to carry my boy to Massachusetts to be educated. Mr. Downiss said that he feared it would look inconsistent in the year 1851, when they were looking for equal rights, to be looking for a separate and proceeding three ducation for themselves. Unless they were driven to it by dire necessity, he was against the separate system.

Nev. Mr. transpira said, in reference to that part of the report that related to want of clothes as a cause for absence from rehoel, he generally found that the indillerence of the parents was the real cause. It was so in Philadelphia as well as New York, and it was not confined to blacks. He was, therefore, in favor of the appointment of an organization to visit and induce the parents to send their children to school. With regard to the principle of education, he held that any other than the public schoel system was incompatible with republican government, so long as they had the literary institutions at war with the genius of republicanism, the people could never advance. There ought to be no rich or poor school; but one common school for all. In the school in which he was ducated, in Pennsylvania, no holy direct to call another "black;" and a teacher, a virginian was turned out of his situation for abusing him. (Mr. Gardiner) when a boy at school, because he was of a black complexion. Friendships were formed with rehool fellows, which lastes for life. There it was that the black and the white youth joyled upon each other with sindness, and where the intellect of the black bey was downesseried to be qual to that of the pale face. This produced a respect for hi

speaker then went on to say that he paid \$2.50 per week tor his adopted child, which wrought his peaket hard.

Hey Mr. Hay said colored children were better educated in the white schools than in their cwn; and he thought they ought to knock at the door of all such achools for animission for their children. He did not disparage the colored teachers; but the children could not be got to stay long mough at the colored schools.

Mr. Wisson, the Precident, who is a teacher of a school in Brooklyn, said he thought that was reflecting on colored teachers. He would like to know if children would remain away from colored schools, would they not be equally likely to do so in the case of white schools if for this part, he did not think that the white schools were exactly adapted to the wants of the colored race at this crisis.

Mr. Hawsterew said it occurred to him, whether, since the cause of the raggedness of the children was said to be lottery gambling, the mothers would not also take off the clothes turnished by the Committee of Eighty, and pledge them; and whether the Eighty would not have to keep all the time holding the clothes on the children's backs. (Bears of laughter.) There was the Central College, in the western part of this State, to which colored young men had access, and that part of

the State was as different from New York city, in

the State was as different from New York city, in reference to prejudice against the colored race, as New York differe from England The truth is, that the colored people are too poor to establish a ceilege. It is as much as they can do to get bread and butter. (Great laughter Ya: ya: ya:) and the was in favor of striking out of the report all about agriculture a d high schools. He was opposed to proscription now, as he was in 1847. In the Central College, and at Whiteeborough and diluton, in this State, and all through Massachusetts, they had the privilege of high schools already, in common with the whites. He, therefore, entered his protest against the adoption of the report. Mr. D. concluded, by moving the adjournment to Tuesday evening next. The recolution was carried.

Dr. Smrin announced that any colored man that wished, could get a farm on the Gerrit Smith lands by claiming it now.

It was also announced that Mr. Louis Tuppan would give an account of the West India Islands at the next meeting.

City Intelligence.

City Intelligence.

Movement of the Woolly-Heads Visit to the Mansion of Senator Fish.—The wolly-heads of the city were greatly elated on Wednesday, by the news received from the State capital, relative to the action of the Senate and Assembly, respecting the election for United States Senator, which resulted in ex-Covergner Fish being chosen Senator of the United States, in place of Deniel S. Dickinson, whose term of office expired on the ith instant. In the evening, a large delegation of woolly-heads, (consisting of about forty prominent whigs) proceeded to the elegant mansion of the Ex-Governor, in Fourteenth street, near Second avenue, where they were received in fine style; and after entering the oastly premises, Mr. Fish was congratuated by his friends upon the success he had met with, in the councils of the State, at the city of Albany, on Wednesday morning, about two colock. Sentiments were exchanged amidst the popping of sparking champagne, and previous to the company adjourning, a brief address was made by Mr. Robinson, which was replied to by the newly elected United. States Senator, in eloquent language. Among the number present, we noticed ex-Senator Frost, ex-Alderman Wood, M. L. Shardlow, late of the Custom House, James H. Welsh, owen W. Brennan, ex-Alderman Sherman and several other leading whigs of New York, all of whom appeared to be in high give, and proclaimed themselves the staunch friends of their worthy hott.

The Mayon and the Stage Licenses.—In the case of the mandamus against the Mayor, for refusing to it.

worthy hort.

The Mayon and the Stage Licenses.—In the case of the mandamus against the Mayor, for refusing to license George Houston as a stage driver. Judge Mitchell decided, yesterday in the Supreme Court, that it was a matter within the discretion of the Mayor to license, or refuse to license, any driver. Judge Mitchell granted the motion to dismiss the mandamus with leave to the relater to make a case for appeal.

Answat of Reo Men.—The schooner Richmond, arrived yesterday from Richmond, Va. brought, among her passengers, three Indians of Northern California, belonging to the Callaporah tribe. They, with six others of the same tribe, have been travelling through the United States, and have resided at Westfield, Mass, where they have been receiving a finished English education. The Indian names of the three justarrived are Oskinawah, Nicolasis, and Mocische. They are are Ookinawah. Nicolasis, and Mocischee. They ar fine, intellectual looking men and are en route for Cali fornia, under the guidance of Mr James B. Crosman. Militars v.—The first parade of the Herald Guard will take place on Monday next, the 24th inst. After the parade a ball will come off at Niblo's Garden. The company have taken great pains to make it one of the best of the season.

eempany have excen great pains to make it one of the best of the season.

The Friendly Bons of Sr. Patrick, and the Health of the Queen of England.—The strongest excitement prevails among the Irish people resident in this city, and among many Americans, relative to the health of "the Queen of Great British!" having been proposed from the chair, and drank on St. Patrick's night, at the cesiebration of that testival at the Astor House by the Friendly Bons of St. Patrick. It has provoked much comment, particularly as the health of two distinguished Irish rebels, now antiering isansportation for dieloyalty, was drank at the same festival. The excitement has attained a high pitch, and is likely to lead to some curious developements. Some of the gentlemen who acquiesced in the toast, were remarkable for their enthusiasm in favor of the Irish revolution, and some even contributed their money to make it. The Tribuac omitted the toast in its report of the proceedings.

False ALARMS or Fire.—There were two false alarms of fire last evening, and the firemen were running with their engines and hose carts in all directions, but could not find any fires.

The Weelky Herald. The WEEKLY HERALD will be published at half-pas

nine o'clock, to-morrow morning. Single copie sixpence. Anthracite and Bituminous Coal

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.

Representations have been industriously circulated, that the use of anthracite coal is more injurious to bollers than bituminous coal. The following letter from James Archbald, Engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, will, by all unprejudiced persons, be considered conclusive on the subject.

Carrospatz, March 18, 1851.

Cambonate, March 18, 1851.

Maubice Werts, Esq:—
Dean Sin:—In answer to your faver of the 16th inst, relative to the representations, that our coal was more injurious to steam boilers than the bituminous, I will only observe that we are now using boilers under pressure of 73 lbs. per inch, that have been in constant use for upwards of twenty years, and for the whole of that time, they have been doing what may be termed severe duty, being laxed to their utmost capacity by keeping as great fire under them as coal could well make. If the statement of this fact can be made more ratifiactory to those wanting to use the Luckawanna coal for making steam, by the addition of the names of our engineers and others who know that it is so, I can procure a number tolcertify to the truth of what is stated above. It seems, however, impossible, that at the present time, when there is so much of the anthractic coal used in producing steam, that any belief as to its deleterious effects upon boilers could receive much credence, more particularly when the fuel to be put in its place contains every ingredient of injury in its composition that the other has.

If what I have said can be of use to you, in dissipating what you consider, and what are without doubt, erroneous opinions, it can be sustained by all those in our employment attending or superintending engines.

Truly yours, JAMES ARCHBALD, Engineer. MAURICE WERTS, Esq :

The Erle Terminus. The following letter from an eminent citizen upon the question of the New Jersey diversion, has been

handed us for publication:

Sim: It will be impossible for me to attend the meeting to which your note of the 26th uittino, this day received, invites me.

But my opinion of the matter is this—that, during the five years, from 1802 to 1838, inclusive, in which I had the honer to be a member of the Esplaiture of this State, no legislation in favor of the construction of this road, and no appropriation of money for its support, could have been obtained from the legislation of the State, if the Legislature had been made aware that its terminus, either for passengers or freight, would be diverted from the State of New York, into and for the benefit of the State of New York, into and for the benefit of the State of New York, into and for the benefit of the State of New York, into and for the benefit of the State of New York, into any other than the state.

and for the benefit of the State of New Jersey, or any city out of this State.

The read constructed with the intention of tapping the Eric at Sufferns, is, in my judgment, not such an interest as the Legislature intended to promote, when that power incorporated the New York and Eric Rail-road Company; and subsequently passed the various laws which it enacted for the protection and assist-ance of the read.

laws which it enacted for the protection and assistance of the read.

These opinions are derived from my recollection of the temper and disposition which prevailed in the Senate, during the passage of the law designed to furnish aid and facility to the construction of the road from New York to Lake Erie; and, if these have are examined, it will be found that some of their provisions, and their general scope and tenor, relative to the direction and termination of the road, correspond with these opinions, in regard to the intentions of the Legislature.

Very respectfully your's, &c...

M. VAN SCHAICK.

Mr. H. O'RELLY, recretary of a meeting

Mr. H. O'REILLY, secretary of a meeting in relation to the Eric Railroad terminue.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Relinner Fire Insurance Company, it will be perceived, by a notice in our comman, are open this day, and will be a lies, to morrow, at the Tradesmes's, the Mechanics' and Traders, and the Seventh Ward Banks. We learn it is insured to be a few to locate the cline of the commany in the banement of a few to locate the cline of the commany in the banement of the second banks, in What man street, which papears the beam of the second to the se

John Keese, Auctioneer-James Cooley will gave prompt and fasthful attention to the sales of Household Firmitare at the regidence of families, or will re-educate for sale as his capacious rowns, 37 and 379 Horad-way, owner of White street. Cash advances on all consign-ments. Cheap from Auction .- E. H. Newman

[31]; R. oadway, has received some beautiful Swiss Point-lace Caper, which he is settling at about half the usual prices. Also, an assurtment of Swiss Flunarings, open work, very fine and chap. A lot of open work Jacobe Collars, small size, fine work. Ten Dollars Reward.—Lost, on Wednes-day night, March 19th, in, or con ing out of Broognam's Ly-cum, a gold Lepine Watch, Pencil and Key, No. 75,279. Wheever will return the same, to Mr. W. J. VANDER-HOEF, 146 Fulton street, Brooklyn, will receive the above

To the Deaf .- Contemplated Removal .-Dr. Lutener's Rev informary, for the exclusive treatment of car diseases, will be removed by the let of May, to will Brossivay. In the interim, he can be consulted from 9 till 3, at 28 Broadway. Retrance through Waterbury's fur-nishing stere.

Fashion\_and Refinement,-While many indulge in so are invectives against what are termed ex-remns of lashum, there is a happy model corriy to be actained in mactors of dress, which all the world are acreed, is enti-ingle of the Hat Finisher. Unce Environment of enti-sives of the Hat Finisher. Unce Environment of enti-versal admiration; and it is induced a pleasure of much the satisfaction symmetry by the property of the satisfaction symmetry of the relation. Hat Finishers Union, 15 Park Row, opposite the Aster House.

Elegant Wedding Cards, and splendid wedding anvelopes, of the most testionable patterns; the silver doer plates, of wory variety of pattern, graved to order, in wid English, Gorman test, antique outling at plat, at Everfell's 502 Broadway, corner of Distreed, and No. 2 wall street.

Spring Fashione, 1851.—W. P. David. (Saccess at to a miden.) 301 Broadway, near Dasse street, has created a stir with the goalfesson's spring style of hate. Crowds are every day examining and perchasing from his scellent such of bandsome haus. But in spite of the rush, the supply is kept up.

the supply is kept up.

Them §6. Sults.—It may seem incredible if it is said that we cannot supply the demand for these graceful garments, but it is a fact. However, we have get a frethlet, and ready londorn again the dear public with item \$6 pt. te. Corner Fasson and Streams streets.

The Sauday Sews will appear, on the morning of the ind. gree by improved in its typographical appearance. It will contain the first and of "Amy faw rence; or, The Freemason's Daughter," dead the greatest story ever written; full of the most heart medical patient at story ever written; full of the most heart medical and another indicates an amount of the most interesting and oncertaining original and selected rading, as ever appeared in any journal of its class. A large extra edition of the Sunday News will be printed next Sunday. To give our advertisers every advantage, the News will shave be intried on paper of the very finest description. Office, 102 Nassau street.

Hats and Popularity.—In the war of wit-in the newspapers, under ad KNOX, of 128 Fulton street, holds his own building the and his hats, brilliant as his hu-mor, and light and elegant as his fancy, are in demand-wherever tasteful design and first rate workmanship are appreciated. He has this awing calarged his establishment and his busine a too; and while he sticks to his old and rea-sonable prices, he is continually improving his fabrics. His-spring style is a gem

Meallo on Heads.—Meallo, Hatter, of \$16. Breadway, next door to the corner of Canal street, is a scientific man, and a punite benefactor, as his new style of hats proves. No goatleman will be without one of Meallo's beautiful castors. Caps and Umbrellas in abundance.

Ladies' Riding Hats .- Genta Invites the Attention attention attention of discriminating taste, to his superbatyle of Plumed B aver for the spring. Original in dosign, and of the richert and finest materials, they may be prenounced the most exquisite fabrics of their class, with which American art he seased to crown the brow of American because. These elegant riding hats are of various shador, from Instrono black to de least pearl, and strimmed quite comme it faut. GSNIN 714 Broadway, opposite St. Pauls.

G. Saunders' Metanie Tablet Strop .- The original article can be obtained at the manufactory, 147 Biberal discount to the berty street, and 307 Broadway. A liberal discount to wh leading purchasers.

Portable Dressing Cases -These articles claim the attention of a scalers on account of their ex-treme compactness durability, and utility, which the sence of all incless contrivances render them very convenient to all whose business or pleasure calls them from home. SAUNDERS, 147 and 37 Broauway. Comb Factory, 387 Broadway .- Ladles are

respectfully invited a gaamine this choice selecting of dram combs; the variety is, beyond all deaths, the greatest in the city, comprising the most beautiful open work in shell said buffale horn. Combs repaired and made to order.

A. A. J. SAUNDERS. Grocers and Families Supplied with Tens, Sugars, Coffee, and g on ries of all kinds, on resemble terms, at FOW LER's large store, Nos. 220 and 223 Greenwich, 75 Vescy, and 409 Greenwich, Starts orashed sugar, 9 cents; yellow do., 7% cents; Dutch crushed, 8% cents.

Store, or part of a Store, with Show Window, wanted in Walt street between Broadway and Nassau street, for which a liberal rent will be paid. Address Ever-dell, 302 Broadway.

Proclamation.—Let every person in con-sumption, throughout the city, take one bottle of Watter Nervous Antidoue, seconding to direction, this week, and there will be no death registered from consumption. The friends of persons in consumption (no matter how low,) please head this, and prever most unpleasant reflections. It will be tested upon fevers and convulsions next week.

Bogle's Hyperion Finid .- The following rill show the estimation in which this artisle is held in the touth :-

Bogle's Hyperion Finite.—The fellowing will show the estimation in which this article is held in the South Annuary of the March 7, 1851.

Mr. Wh. Bogle, Boston:—Diar Sir—Same time ago my hair eemmenced felling of to sand an extent hegen to fear I should become prematurely hald. After using many of the popular retoratives of the day, a friend suggest of the popular retoratives of the day, a friend suggest of the popular retoratives of the day, a friend suggest of the popular retoratives of the day, a friend suggest of the popular retoratives of the day a friend suggest of the popular retoratives of the day and suggest of the popular retoratives of the day and suggest of the popular retorative and income of the same surprised and gratified, however, after a shor with a bendular delay hair, which I can only attribute to the extraordinary qualities of your justification of the lenefit of others similarly afflicted, and I hope success may crown your deserving efforts, and that the sales of the Hyperion Fig. 1 may be some neutrate with its superior merits. Yours, very respectfully.

The above with Borle's Escheric Hair Dye, annele Shaviar, Cream, and other preparation, may be had of A. B. B. D. Hands, Fullon street, which is a Clarke & Co., Braedway; and W. H. Cary & Ce., Poarl street.

Phalon's Magie Hair Dye, to color the hairs or whiskers, the moment is is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately without disturbing the color, as d has no bad odor. It is applied, or sold, at Phalon's Wig and Toupes manufactory, 197 Breadway. For sale in the city and country by druggists game-Hair Dye.-Batchelor's Instantaneous Liquid Hair Dye, so esserated in London, Paris, Boston, Philisdelphia, Baltimore, Washington, etc., can only be proured genuine at the manufactory, 4 wall street, New Pork. The public must beware of counterfeits. Bee my various diplomas. It is for sale wholesale and retail, or applied. Copy the address.

Copy the address.

Genrand's Liquid Hair Dye will converge any or res hair to a jet olact or brown, the instant it is applied, literally dying the mar the instant it is applied without staining the skin. Warranted, or no pay taken. Found only at Dr. Foir Gourand's old established depot. Walker street, first store from Broadway.

pimples, freekies, eruptions, chane, etc. Pendre Subtile eradicates hair from any part of the hody. Liquid Runga, for pale lips and obceks. Hair Restorative, Lily White, etc., at the old established depot, of Walker st., mear Breasdway, and T. R. Callender, 88 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Wigs and Coupees.—Persons wishing a very superior wig or Toupee should call at Batchelor's celebrated Wig factory, No 4 Wall street. They will find he perfectly understands all their recuirements; as matter he difficult, he never fails to fit the head; in fact he knows has business, and makes a business of it. Copy his address, and give him a call.

Dr. Kellinger again.—Bir.Geo, W. Walling. had lost his hase—had beind everything in market, &c. E. c. Brown, of ro. 2 Oliver street, urged him to try Kellinger. Ragic Fuid. Be rapided twes all noncears: his father and grandfather were baid at thirty years of age; he said his hair could not be restored. We now have this gentleman's shidwit at the store, sent us without solicitation, handed in his particular to the first of the city. Call at 476 Broadway, and see the Becter and the document, Mr. W. has as his, soft and early a head of hair as any one wishes to see. Advertisement in another column.

THURSDAY, March 20-6 P. M. The stock market opened heavy this morning, so far as prices were concerned; but the fancies were a little more active than usual, and we notice that a greater portion of the transactions were for cash. Reading tailroad continues the most prominent on the list, and the bears are putting out contracts with perfect impunity. The coal trade at present looks rather discoursging, and the probability is that a greater reduc an average quantity of coal. The canal companie connected with the coal trade will carry on a very successful competition this year with the Reading Railroad Company, and it is our impression that we hall see coal cheaper, during the approaching summer than it has ever been before. One thing is pretty certain, the transpertation companies must either reduce their rates, or the colliers must sease operations. In either case, the stockholders in the different companies will receive poor returns for their investments. It will be seen by our reported sales, that the transactions in Albany and Schenectady Railroad to-

the traffic of this road is, without doubt, the principal cause of this improvement; but we have no doubt many will remilize at present prices, if sustained, in view of the centemplated construction of the pafallel road from Schenectady. Harlem, Brie, Long Island, and Erie Income Bonds, fell off a traction, with moderate sales of each. The transactions in all the landed securities were limited, without change in prices. At the second board, all the leading fan cies fell off a fraction, and the market closed with a tendency downward The fluctuations in Canton Company, during the past three days, have been sufficient to deter outsiders from touching it. Yesterday, it was selling at 62; to day, at 59%. Those who can realize a profit on this fancy, and fail to do

day were unusually large, at an advance of one per

cent on prices current yesterday. The increase

so, will make a great mistake. The receipts at the office of the Assistant Pressurer of this port, to-day, amounted to \$102,120 29; payments, \$148,892 68; balance, \$3,463,167 36.

Three new fire insurance companies are about to be ermed in this city—the People's Company, to be located in the basement of the People's Bank; the Astor Fire Company, to be located under the Chatham Bank and the Hanover Company, to be located in the basement of the Hapover Bank The receipts of the New York and New Haven Rell-

road Company, for the month of February in each of the past two years, were as annexed :-NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEY BAILDOAD. 

The aggregate traffic of January and February Were -Increase in two months over 76 per cent. . . . \$46.199

This company, this year, have done a large freighting, business, which has been the principal cause of the immense receipts. The Naugatuck Ra'lroad Company make the annex-

ed statement of earnings and expenditures up to the first of February, 1851:—

Naturature Rathmond.

From Oct. 1, 1849, to Jan. 31, 1850...... \$40,038 72

From Oct. 1, 1850, to Jan. 31, 1851...... 49,662 77

179,620 04 An arrangement has recently been made with the steamboat America, by which that boat will, in future, run to Bridgeport instead of Derby. A large amount of business has heretofore been diverted by that heat,